THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 844. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MACANDREW in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1865, and Mr. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON was admitted a Partner from the 1st July last.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
15oc 812 Hongkong, 10th Sept., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.
JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Janv. 1866.
tf 388

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.
JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
tf 389 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
1227—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which believes Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.
J. LIVINGSTON.
21oc 324 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.
H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.
Dec 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established, myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.
ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RADDLEY, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.
Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.
GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Teechuhfu, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in China.*
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.,
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai,
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY.
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.
705 21sp April 21st, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.
THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.
Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.
E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.
THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHRISTY'S cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.
20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.
The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.
All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMORE & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.
Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.
E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE,
LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth.
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLOBES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.
THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well a the most wholesome sauce that is made"
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.
JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "
These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.
The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.
14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 6s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS. CHURCHILL & SONS, 11, New Burlington Street.

t-a-m 29dc 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866.

NOTICE.

THE connection of Mr. EDWARD CHARLES ESSEX with our Firm has ceased, and the authority held by him to sign the Firm is hereby withdrawn.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

29no 967 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.

JAMES E. BUSH.

29dc 968 Newchwang, Sept. 1st, 1866.

上海新報

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST and ADVERTISER is issued regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Price $4 per annum or half a dollar per month.—Terms of Advertisements.—2 Ts. Cents per character.

As the translation and setting in type of advertisements intended for it is necessarily a tedious process, it is impossible to insert in the next day's issue any which reach this office later than 4 p.m. on the days preceding publication.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Evening at 8, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KAUFMAN, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Sept.	2	Hankow,.....	Sept.	25
Hongkong,.....	„	22	Nagasaki,.....	„	25
Tientsin,.....	„	20	Yokohama,.....	„	19

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	June 13	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	„ 6	July 28th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Sept. 28th, 1866.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	
Sept.—	*New.*—Ts.	*Old.*—Ts.	*New.*—Ts.	*Old.*—Ts.
22,—610.....			445.....	
24,—610.....			445.....	
25,—610 nom 625 a 630 nom			450 nom	
26,—600.....			448.....	
27,—615 ..... 620 a 625			650 a 655	
28,—615.....			453.....	

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 24th Sept., ERNEST H. DE ST. CROIX, Esq., aged 29 years.

At Shanghai, on 27th instant, at 6.30 A.M., Captain WILLIAM NUNN, aged 52 years; late of British Brig *Matilda*. Deeply respected.

At Manchester, on the 7th of August, suddenly, FREDERIC HENRY, eldest son of HENRY TOOTAL, Esq.

At Shanghai, on the 28th instant, MILDRED MAUD, youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. Bell, Hong-que.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 29th, "Express," (Br str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Fire Queen," (Am. str.), Gray, from Hankow.

DEPARTED.—Sept. 29th, "Velocidade," (Br. bqe.), Wyrll, for Newchwang; "Tycoon," (Br. bqe.), Mutter, for New York; "Tsewan," (H bqe.), Moore, for Foochow; "Helen Nicholson," (Br. sh.), Halliday, for London; "China," (Ham sch.), Jensen, for Newchwang; "Corea," (Br. str.) Russell, for Chefoo and Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. "Coron," from Tientsin, Rev. Mr. Green, Messrs. Maitland, Friend, and 50 Chinese. Per Str. "Ganges," from Hongkong.—Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Whelen, & Mrs. Lang, Hon. W. H. Rennie, Messrs. Winch, Hobson, R. Purvis, J. H. Nichols, J. Barlow, J. Merchant, Pellet, Rokeiru, Tudeiru, and Takeseto. Per Str. "Nanning," from Tientsin—Messrs. Nutford, H. C. McLean, and Johnston.

DEPARTED.—Per steamer "Cadiz," for Yokohama,—Messrs. J. Wilks, Metford, J. H. Grant, J. H. Hegeson, F. Lindeke, H. Pellet, Hobson, T. Merry, P. Mackion, Knight, Weiss, W. Flowerden, E. Elias, W. Davison.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers with Mails &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Tuesday, the 9th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 27th Aug., due in Hongkong on the 7th Oct., and here on the 12th.—It arrived last year on the 14th Oct., per *Singapore*.

THE French Mail of Aug. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Sept., and here on the 5th of Oct. It arrived last year on the 9th of Oct., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald*, commenced at 3.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1866.

A few months ago, the Nienfei in the northern part of this province appeared to have awakened to unwonted activity. We heard of two defeats inflicted by them on Imperialist troops, of a reverse sustained by Tsen-kwo-fan himself,—and then the curtain was again drawn. No steps appear to have been taken to retrieve these misfortunes; the two camps having apparently come to a mutual understanding, that one shall not interfere with the other.

There may be a motive for this inactivity, beyond the cowardice to which we generally attribute all military short-comings by the Chinese. It is an exemplication of the result of one of the huge blunders of Chinese polity—the contempt of military rank which pervades every class of people official or non-official. In time of war, the soldier and the military mandarin necessarily command consideration; the one rises to high rank, the other is temporarily flattered and rewarded. But this consideration only lasts till the war is over or the rebellion suppressed. No sooner has peace been restored than the red button general sinks, in the estimation of civilians, below a white button magistrate. His nominal equals in rank hardly condescend to acknowledge his existence, and he finds himself suddenly reduced from importance to insignificance. Equally, the common soldier is looked on with both dislike and contempt. He is a cause of taxation by the rulers who have to maintain him, and is feared for his own squeezing and plundering propensities. Naturally, then, the interest of the military is to prolong instead of to terminate a struggle, to excite instead of to suppress outbreak. In this view, we find an explanation of the weary length to which rebellion in China drags on; of the apparent vicissitudes of fortune which both sides encounter, and of the frequently reported "disaffection" of the Imperialist troops, which either prevents active movement or leads to defeat. Unless, in cases where it is caused by arrears of pay, the "disaffection" is generally "disinclination" to expose themselves to danger in order to reduce themselves to the low position which they hold when unemployed, or to deprive themselves of the privilege of looting friends and enemies alike, which a state of war confers. The rebels fully appreciate and take advantage of this spirit; indeed, not unfrequently a perfect understanding to this effect exists between the opposite camps. An instance is reported, for example, to have occurred, not long since, in which a brigand chief visited the camp of an Imperialist commander alone and unarmed, and frankly acknowledged his identity. "I am here," he said, "in your hands; do what you please. But what advantage will it be to you to kill me? You are what you are, because I am what I am. My existence is an advantage to you, and to crush me would be folly." His adversary admitted the force of the reasoning, and allowed him to leave unscathed. Frequently, the so-called rebels are themselves revolted soldiers, who, from non-payment of their wages, weariness of compulsory good behaviour, or some similar motive, have mutinied and turned to the more lucrative employment of brigandage. A force is marched out against them with great show of energy and determination; but the men who compose it, are rather grateful to, than disposed to exterminate, the mutineers. The action of the latter has secured to both the privilege of indiscriminate plunder, which a Chinese soldier appreciates so highly. The low position held in China by the military class appears, then, to be one great cause of the constant disturbances and rebellions which distract it. Over-population, official corruption, failure of crops and inundations are each instrumental in producing the same result; but when an outbreak does occur from such causes, it often finds aliment and encouragement among a discontented soldiery, rather than active opposition.

THE doom of foreign residents in China is evidently sealed. A *jehad* has been proclaimed against them in Human, and they are to be swept from the face of the Flowery Land. Their country is fifty thousand *li* from China, beyond a triple ocean; from that distance their lives cannot be avenged, so the village elders are invited to collect the populations to exterminate them. This is the purport of an address, of which we to day give a translation, that has been extensively circulated through Human and the adjacent provinces; whether emanating from a too enthusiastic patriot or from a ten-man who has made a bad bargain, it is difficult to determine. In either case it has obtained wide notoriety, having been observed by a foreigner on the walls of a city in Kiang si; and the fact that it has not been suppressed would appear to indicate at least the absence of official disapprobation. Feeling, of course, quite careless as to its origin or effect, foreigners will still peruse the proclamation itself, with interest, as indicating the degree of obliquity with which it is possible that their character may be regarded, and the source whence a large portion of the odium attaching to them arises. Their presence in Foh-kien and Chekeang, in Kiangsoo and Shantung, and above all their invasion of the metropolis, is galling certainly; but their subversion of the morals of the people by inculcating a new religion, is insisted on as the great grievance. "Those who have come to propagate religion, enticing and deluding the ignorant masses," are the prominent objects of attack. They "set loose the established bonds of society, deliberately practise their perversions in open day," and trouble and disturb the feelings of the people in all quarters. Against missionaries, and the iconoclastic religion they teach, are the thunders of the proclamation principally directed, two points being especially selected for attack,—the endeavours to subvert established custom, and the incongruities and absurdities of the new doctrine. Most of the arguments directed to expose the latter, may be passed by as starting from wrong premisses, and therefore easily refuted. But in the fifth clause of the category, a joint utterly unprotected by harness is disclosed.

Although the adherents of the religion only worship Jesus, yet being divided into the two sections of Roman Catholics and Protestants, they are continually railing at each other, so that we have no means of determining which is right and which is wrong.

It is only necessary to conceive an attempt by two Buddhist priests—each differing from the other on every point of doctrine,—to convert England to the prevailing religion of the world, in order to appreciate the incongruity, in the eyes of an intelligent Chinaman, of two missionaries preaching different forms of Christianity. Literally, in the eyes of a heathen, the doctrines preached by Protestant and Catholic must appear two different religions, concentering only in one divinity; and in this grave error, of attempted conversion to a sect instead of a principle, lies one secret of the comparative failure of Christian teaching in China. Mixing with the people, acquainting themselves intimately with their customs and prejudices, the Catholics have succeeded in obtaining a certain hold, facilitated by the extreme similarity in the outward practices of the two priesthoods. With altars, incense, gorgeous robes and images, the uneducated Chinese hardly knows whether he is in a Buddhist temple or a Catholic cathedral, and obeys the more powerful inducement in resorting to either one or the other. Unable to appreciate the iconoclastic teaching, which urges him to destroy images of what he has been brought up to consider most holy, and disinclined to abandon that veneration of ancestors which has been handed down to him through a hundred generations as the primary duty of man, he yields less easily to the persuasion of Protestants. The actual degree of conversion, however, if by the term is to be understood intelligent comprehension and conviction, is probably nearly equal. Attempts to proselytize educated natives result differently; usually, we believe, in China, in a polite disregard whether Buddha or Christ be the more deserving of worship, whether the miracles ascribed to one or the other be most deserving of belief. In Hindostan, however, those educated natives who have admitted the errors of their own creed, have rejected the new as equally incredible, and established a sect called Brahmo-Somaj, whose tenets are nearly purely Deistic. Without remotely impugning the merits of either creed, we repeat our conviction that the comments of the Human casuist on the result of sectarian teaching, are worthy serious attention. Insistance on the divinity or humanity of the Virgin Mary, or on the merits or demerits of the doctrine of transubstantiation, is less likely to gain converts, than an endeavour to divest the native mind of the Pantheistic notions with which it is now bewildered. Similarly, as we observed, in a previous article, is the "destruction of statues of ancestors with iconoclastic fury, and the denunciation, as abominable and idolatrous, of the rites in which filial piety expresses itself," less likely to subvert those doctrines, than the making them a stepping stone to something purer.

In the meantime, we are evidently indebted in a great measure to missionary teaching for the sweeping denunciations in the proclamation, and the exhortations to indiscriminate massacre which it conveys.

Summary of the Week.

A Meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Wharf Company was held on the 24th inst. to deliberate on the means of raising a loan of Ts. 22,000 to pay off the mortgage held by the Commercial Bank, for which the liquidators were pressing. It was stated that efforts to obtain this sum from other banks had failed, as they all had instructions not to advance money on landed security; and a resolution was passed leaving the deeds in the hands of the Commercial Bank, to deal with as the liquidators might please.

We are glad to learn that the Taotai has expressed his readiness to follow the example of his predecessor, in giving a cup to be shot for at the volunteer rifle meeting to be held in November.

A telegram has been received by the *Nanxing*, to the effect that the *Erl King's* teas had been sold at a heavy loss.

A box of gold bars, to the value of Ts. 7,400 has, gone astray from the *Corea's* cargo on her downward voyage. There is some uncertainty as to when and where the loss occured.

The *Hercules* has, we learn, been sold for Ts. 25,000 to several gentlemen who intend to offer her for sale to the Japanese. The *Martin White* is also to be placed in the same market.

The residents at HANKOW, now that the waters have abated, are beginning to turn their attention to recreation; and drill, rifle-shooting, fives, cricket and paper-hunting are alluded to by the *Hankow Times*, with the remark that there is little doubt they "will manage to exist and be tolerably jolly, notwithstanding their isolation."

By private advices from Chefoo, we learn that the French Admiral, in the *Primauguet*, with the *Tardiff* and *Decrelade*, has left to take a survey of the coast of the Corea. We expect shortly to hear of more active operations in that neighbourhood.

If the establishment of a newspaper is to be regarded as a proof of progress, the TIENTSIN community must congratulate itself on greater prosperity than the continued complaints of the dullness of foreign trade imply. We have received the first sheet of a publication, entitled the *Tientsin Herald*, for which the public are invited to subscribe $5 a quarter.

Reports from NANKING speak of disturbances among the soldiery quartered there. After having dissipated their wages in gambling, the men have taking to squeezing and robbing the inhabitants, with a view to recruit their funds. The viceroy has beheaded 54 men convicted of this eccentricity.

PEKING letters indicate a rather threatening aspect of political affairs. The French have recently been building a cathedral which overlooks the Emperor's palace, and the Chinese are talking confidently of a war in consequence. They say that Tsen-kwo-fan has been ordered to march up his army, and the report is corroborated by the fact that all the crops round the city have been cut down by Imperial order. If the report be true, it is to be regretted that the unnecessary selection of so objectionable a site should be persisted in. That the Chinese can have so far forgotten the lessons given them in 1859, however, as to venture on another war, appears extremely unlikely. A rumour has been brought by the *Corea*, of the assassination of the General commanding the Imperialist troops at Peking by some of his own soldiers. We have, however, no clear information on the subject, and merely give the report for what it is worth, as it appears to indicate some outbreak among the military.

H.M.S. *Argus* has left Nagasaki for the Inland Sea, where she will remain to watch proceedings. The capture of Kokura and Senratz (?) by Choshi is confirmed. The *Aviso* has been sold to the Japanese, but not yet delivered. For the present she is still under charter.

THE HONGKONG *Evening Mail* contains a review of manuscript and drawings, setting forth the estimates, particulars, and plans of a railway between Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow, to be constructed under the auspices of the China Railway Company Limited. The estimated outlay is Ts. 2,140,300; the receipts are estimated at Ts. 282,510, and the expenses at Ts. 107,400, giving a net gain of Ts. 175,110, or about 7½ per cent. We can only say that it looks very nice on paper, and we would gladly see it realised. A notification has been issued making the Hongkong dollar and half dollar legal tenders.

A fleet of war junks which has lately been rendezvousing in MACAO roads, gave rise to a report of disagreement between the Canton and Portuguese authorities in relation to a Customs duty which the latter have been in the habit of levying at Typa. It appears, however, that they are only preparing for a cruise against pirates.

RECREATION.

THE summer has closed with a list of deaths from pure heat and exhaustion, long enough to make the hardiest consider what means are available to brace his constitution against the enfeebling influence of July and August in coming years, or how he may best recruit its strength and restore its tone after such weather as the continued nearness of the mercury to 100° of Fahrenheit indicates. Heat apoplexy, this year, has taken the place of Cholera; and has carried off nearly as many victims as previous epidemics. Nor can Apollo be charged with partiality in having smitten only those who had come to seek their fortunes under a foreign sun. Like the dogs in the famous pestilence of twenty-six centuries back, the autochthons have fallen almost as freely as the settlers. Even the temperance, to which so many point as essential to health in the east, did not save them. Chinese suffered as heavily as foreigners, notwithstanding the careful avoidance of artificial stimulants which, we are told, the wisdom of a hundred generations has taught them. Not that we intend to hold a brief in favour of alcohol. The iced draught, so pleasant to the taste and refreshing for the instant, is very like the jockey's rousing call in the Derby. The immediate purpose may be answered. The race may be won, or the frame have new life given it for a brief space. But in many cases a greater lassitude succeeds. At any rate, however pleasant for the moment, iced drinks will not permanently recruit an enfeebled frame. Change of air offers the readiest, if not the only, means of attaining the desired end; and if it be true that heat apoplexy occurs most frequently in cases where the frame is weakened, it is of vital importance that this means should be freely resorted to. Chefoo and Nagasaki, though with a temperature frequently little lower than that of Shanghai, possess all the necessary qualifications for sanatoria. In both, the visitor can enjoy that delicious substitute for exercise in hot weather—sea-bathing; and in both, the air is as clear and healthgiving as that of Shanghai is damp and depressing. Few harbours can rival Nagasaki in beauty, and all know how much pleasant outward impressions tend to the recovery of strength of both body and mind. With a climate as dry as that of Argyleshire is damp, Nagasaki equals, if it does not surpass, the magnificent scenery of that county, in its forests stretching down to the line of coast and hanging, as it were, over the water at their feet. In the vicinity of Chefoo, are hills somewhat better deserving the name than the mounds, which men with good eyes and a lively imagination delude themselves into believing they can discern from the Club observatory; and we trust that, some day, the sanatorium which has been so frequently talked of in connection with that port may be established. Unfortunately, however; to the enjoyment of the advantages thus offered, there is one serious drawback. The expense attending steam trips in the East is so great, that few care to incure it unless compelled, and of those few, some defer it until nothing short of a miracle can avail.

The distances between London and Edinburgh and between Shanghai and Chefoo are nearly the same; but the fares charged differ in the proportion of 6 to 1. The London and Leith line of boats—faster steamers than those of the P. & O.—would, at their present rate, go from here to Nagasaki and back for thirty shillings. It is true that this payment does not include the stewards' fee, or provisions for those who are disposed to partake of them. But with the most liberal allowance for those additional items, the charge would not exceed four pounds. As the only set off therefore against a sextuple cost, we have the difference of travelling in the neighbourhood of the British Isles and the Pacific Ocean. Surely some considerable diminution might be made in the fares of the Companies out here, and yet a handsome profit remain to the shareholders. There are good grounds too for believing that a lower scale of fares would bring an increased number of travellers. The profit on each individual passenger would be less, but the number out of whom a profit would be made would largely increase. And another circumstance would benefit the proprietors of the vessels running to the Japanese islands. The merchandize carried backwards and forwards would be influenced by an increase in the passenger traffic. Actual facts too, in analogous cases, have long ago established the axiom that a reasonably low tariff is the most remunerative. Take the best known instance, one in

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which it was loudly asserted that the only result would be a dead loss to the revenue. True, in this case, it was at first; but simply because the system was not widely known or thoroughly understood, among the class that were chiefly relied upon as the means of making up any deficiency in the receipts. When a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Rowland Hill introduced the penny postage, a deficit was experienced for the first few years. Shortly, though, the increase from this source became greater than ever, until it is now upwards of a million sterling annually. The Companies that ply between Shanghai and Japan or Chefoo, need be under no fear that any diminution in their scale of prices will not be fully and immediately appreciated.

DIRT.

The new comer to Shanghai, during the first week of his verdant grillinhood, strolls generally into the native city. There he learns for the first time the existence of a power, of the might and greatness of which it is probable he had no adequate idea before that time. The Power we refer to is not the Power of Ignorance, nor the Power of Prejudice, nor the Power of Tradition; it is the Power of Dirt. He may have come out to China enamoured of those fancy pictures of the Flowery Land which are common at home. He may have read in translations the pure counsels of Confucius, and the refined axioms of Mencius, and these admirable writings may have raised his ideas of China to a lofty pitch. It is possible too that after his visit to the city, he may talk just as before, and write as he has much to teach the west; but still he is conscious of a wavering faith in his creed. He never quite gets over the sights and smells that assailed his senses on that memorable summer afternoon when he ventured inside the Porte de Montauban. "A people that uses almost no soap, and speaks almost the truth, but goes about in that fashion in a state of personal nastiness, and with spiritual nastiness approaching the offensive; such people is not easy to govern well"—so says Thomas Carlyle of the Chilians. What would he have said had he seen, and smelt the difference? It happens too that at this period of the World's history, there is a strong instinct of cleanliness developed in most Englishmen. The Victorian era is an age of tubbing. The bath is the institution of the day. We could perhaps be more just to the Chinese, if we recollect that our own habits were not always so unexceptionable in this respect as they are now. We have slowly and painfully arrived at our present love for cold water. It is after all a recent taste. But in the beginning it was not so. We need only turn over the pages of the Elizabethan dramatists to find in the diaries of servants and pages, abundant evidence to a state of extreme personal filthiness, and to go back to an earlier age, we all recollect that St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, was found, after his "Martyrdom," to have habitually worn a shirt which was alive with crawling vermin. When we look at the clear fresh face and snowy linen of Dr. Longley, we cannot help thinking that we are gaining in this respect; but we should not be merciless in demanding from the Chinese a standard of cleanliness to which we ourselves have only attained by laborious and painful efforts. On the contrary of Europe, the affection for cold water is not so ardent as it is in England. The allowance of the pure element that you find in your ewer at the first class German, French, or Italian hotel is very scanty, compared with the ample supply to which the chamberlain of the Great Western or the Oriental calls your attention, with a little request to ring for more if that one is not sufficient. Still, between the most Continental and the cleanest Englishman, there is a gulf the width of which it is not satisfactory for an Anglo-Saxon resident in the Middle Kingdom to contemplate. Now two reflections are forced upon us by this fact. We look, if we are inclined to be speculative, to ask ourselves what is the moral effect of these "foul and filthy" habits? And we are assured that many of the most execrable faults of the Chinese character would be mended, if they could be, by easy means, induced to conquer their reference of soap and water. Carlyle, as a judge, names the lax morals and the dirty bodies of the Chilians in the same sentence, and seems to detect a connection between the two evil habits. Unquestionably there is truth in the saying "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." If, however, we are not addicted to lofty speculations upon the various ways which combine to influence moral character for good or evil, we can at least find this question of the peculiar habits of the native population one of very special and personal interest. The stout, demure boys who wait upon us so assiduously, with oval eyes, pendulous queues, and uncut finger-nails, rarely wash themselves; our cooks are addicted to nameless abominations which make us eschew a kitchen as if it were the pit of Acheron; the coolies who, unless we are very vigilant, sleep in our sedans and recline, when we dine out, upon our sofas, are obviously walking masses of impurity. Surely then much of the illness which we attribute to the climate, may be laid upon the shoulders of the people; and prudence would dictate that we should watch our domestics narrowly, take precautions to avoid all places where they congregate, give street crowds a wide offing, use disinfectants at certain critical times of the year in our houses, and smoke as many good cheroots as our constitutions and our incomes will allow us to indulge in.

THE SHANGHAI WHARF COMPANY.

A meeting of Shareholders in this Company was held on the 24th instant, Mr. A. C. WE-TALL in the chair, to consider the means of meeting a request by the liquidators of the Commercial Bank, for repayment of a loan of Tls. 22,000 advanced by them in mortgage on the Company's property.

The CHAIRMAN read the letter from the official liquidators requesting repayment of the loan, and said the question was how to raise the necessary funds. The Bank was pressing for the money, and the directors would be glad to hear any suggestion from shareholders as the course that should be adopted. There were certain sums in hand, over and above the balance required to meet liabilities, which reduced the actual deficit to Tls. 20,500.

Mr. BRYANS would like some statement as to how the accounts stood.

Mr. TOOTAL explained that, at the end of August, there was a balance of Tls. 5,000 to the credit of the Company in the hands of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and also a balance of Tls 940 in the hands of the Commercial Bank; but there were certain bills and liabilities to be met out of this sum.

Mr. JOHNSON enquired whether some statement could not be given of the accounts of the Company for the year. He believed none had yet been published.

Mr. TOOTAL explained that they had a balance in hand at the close of 1865 of Tls. 8,000; the receipts during the year had amounted to Tls. 12,000, making a total of Tls. 20,000. The total expenditure had been Tls. 14,000, leaving the balance he had mentioned of about Tls. 6000.

Mr. JOHNSON enquired whether the result of the Company's operations during the year had been a profit or a loss.

Mr TOOTAL said the earnings for the first half of the year had shown a profit; but now they were not covering the expenses.

Mr. REID said the expenses amounted to Tls. 500 a month, and the interest on the loan to Tls. 200 a month; whereas they were now doing no business. Large quantities of rice and coal which they had in store had been taken away, and there was nothing coming in. The question was, what were the prospects of the company. The directors had tried to induce other banks to take up the loan but none were inclined to do so. Having failed, they now asked the shareholders what they were to do. The Wharf had paid up to this time, but just now was not doing so.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the most desirable course was to allow the company to be wound up by the bank.

Mr. REID concurred in thinking that this would be the best plan.

The CHAIRMAN said in this case it would be only necessary to leave the property in the hands of the bank, to deal with as they pleased.

Mr. JOHNSON thought certainly no shareholders would pay up an additional call.

In reply to Mr. COWIE, Mr. REID said, the Bank held a mortgage, and could sell the property.

Mr. ANDERSON said the only alternative appeared to be to endeavour to raise the money in debentures.

Mr. COWIE asked how they were to pay the interest

Mr. JOHNSON suggested the discharge of all employés, the delivery of cargo in store, cutting off of all expenses, and leaving the Bank to act as it pleased.

Mr. TOOTAL thought it might be possible to raise money to pay off the loan, and to lease the Wharf for a sufficient sum to pay the interest. The property would thus still remain in the hands of the shareholders and might become valuable.

Mr. JOHNSON again urged the desirability of cutting off expenses. He proposed

That, in consequence of the monthly loss now being sustained, the Wharf be closed to business after the 30th September, the superintendent only being retained till the end of his engagement."

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this was a secondary matter to that actually before the meeting. If a resolution was passed abandoning the securities to the Bank, the latter would probably take the matter into their own hands.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and lost by a majority of 8 to 2.

In reply to a question by Mr. COWIE, as to whether the Bank had a right to take it over, the CHAIRMAN explained that the Bank was in possession of the title deeds and the property was virtually theirs The loan had been authorised by the shareholders at three successive meetings. The directors had been trying per annum and jointly to raise the money to pay it off, but had failed.

Mr. BRYANS thought the only course was to tell the Bank that the Company was not in a position to pay either the principal or the interest, and to leave them to act as they pleased. He proposed therefore, and Mr. MAITLAND seconded

That, as it appears there is no means of paying off the loan to the Bank, notice be given them that the Company is not in a position to pay off either the principal or the interest.

This resolution was carried by a majority of 7 to 4.

Mr. COWIE said the resolution just passed was simply a declaration of insolvency. Would it not be better to ask the Bank for time, and to reduce the staff to merely a superintendent. Things might improve at the end of the year.

Mr. JOHNSON thought it was better to let those who had no faith in the Company get out of it; the property would probably be put up to auction, and those who had faith in it might buy it at a reduced rate and, possibly, carry it on profitably. There appeared no other course unless the shareholders would subscribe Tls. 100 per share to pay off the debt. If every one else were willing to do so, he would; provided all expenses were cut off and the Wharf were closed till better times.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that a resolution has been passed, leaving the property in the hands of the Bank. It only remained to leave them to deal with it.

The meeting then separated.

KIUKIANG.

A phenomenon that created great excitement in the mind of the discoverer was observed near this port recently, and I think an account of it deserves a wider circulation than our local press is able to afford.

A Salt water Lake or pond was found to exist near the head of a small bay at the foot of the Lusan mountains. The taste was distinctly brackish, a specimen having been brought back, to Kiukiang in a beer bottle for inspection. The water had an oily green colour and bad odour: the bottom of the pond was hard clay, the edges being cracked by the sun, no rain having fallen here for some months. Hot sulphur springs being known to exist on the southern slope, it was held to be not unlikely that salt water springs would be found on the northern side of the mountain: yet the stillness and shallowness of the water and the hard clay bottom of the pond did in this instance render the phenomenon somewhat difficult of explanation. A committee of investigation returned to the spot however, and, by dint of rigid and patient enquiry of the oldest inhabitant in the village adjoining, succeeded in tracing the salt water to its true cause, a stranded salt junk! It appears that during the late inundation, an over-laden salt junk from Eeching was blown over the bar separating this little bay from the main lake, and there capsized. The water fell suddenly immediately afterwards, leaving the broken junk in an inland pond, daily growing farther removed from the original lake. The wet salt was thrown out, and the junk hauled back over the mud leaving no visible trace behind. It says much for the undaunted pioneers of science at this port, that they should have persevered in tracing the matter to the bottom, nofleterred by the chilling sneers of callous sceptics.

This great sensation has, however, been entirely eclipsed by the magnificent appearance of the moon last night. We were fortunate in being able to witness the whole event through a perfectly clear sky, and I hope you were equally lucky in Shanghai, for I certainly never saw anything approach the peculiar appearance presented by the moon throughout the whole duration of the eclipse. At the first infringement of the earth's shadow, a thin shade passed over the whole disc; as the surface became more covered, the constant changes in colour were very striking until, at last, when the whole was obscured, and the moon, diminished to half her usual size, glowed like a red hot shot suspended aloft, waves of colour alternating from a light blue grey and dark sepia, rolled across her. As soon as the first spark of sunlight became visible on the eastern edge, and it was known that the heavenly monster had begun to relax his hold, a frightful drumming and gonging sprang up among the junks and continued until the moon was entirely free, about midnight.

We were much amused last week by a terrific account, blazoned forth in the *Friend of China*'s largest print, of a disturbance at this port, which was real news to the residents here. The long story, enriched with details of bullets, pistols, Consular power, Kinkiang Cyprians (what ever these may be) and other stirring descriptions appears to have been calmly swallowed, by your contemporary in the most simple manner. Newspapers are occasionally liable to be hoaxed by unprincipled correspondents, but when an editor hoaxes himself

CAVEAT LECTOR.

A PUBLIC NOTIFICATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF HOO-NAN.

Alas! depraved discourses are daily gaining ground, and right principles are gradually on the wane; strange doctrines are perversely advancing, and the minds of men are all in agitation.

As to these insubordinate English* who live on a contemptible mud-bank in the ocean, and are ruled sometimes by a female and sometimes by a male, their specific character is half human half beast, described in the island records as the "Naked reptile," and termed in China *Ye-jin*.†

Under the Ming government, they made little progress. In the period Seuen-tih (1426—1435‡) Matthew Ricci, Jules Alemi and others first introduced their national religion of Jesus the Lord of Heaven, misleading the people. At that time there were some men of intelligence, who secretly connived at their proceedings, till the emperor being memorialized to expel the intruders, they were forced to return to their own countries.

Our dynasty carrying to the extreme its benevolence towards men from afar, permitted them to open a trade at Canton in 1775. Now our sacred sovereign entertained no thoughts beyond that, nor did he look for any advantage from them. Who could have imagined the unfathomable character of their wolfish hearts; the chasm of their covetous nature is difficult to fill; they pay no regard to superabounding all-enduring favours, but on the contrary give free course to their wild and insane imaginations.

Those who have come to propagate religion, enticing and deluding the ignorant masses, print and circulate depraved compositions; daring by their deceptive extravagancies to set loose the established bonds of society, utterly regardless of all modesty. At first when they feared that people would attack them, they disseminated their principles in private; but now in every place they are holding forth their inducements, deliberately practising their perversions in open day; trouble and disturbance pervade all quarters, and the feelings of the people are in incessant commotion. When the conflagration has commenced, where will the calamity end? If the young serpent is not crushed, what can be done with the full-grown reptile? Why hesitate or delay in squeezing it to death? We here point out some of the reprobate principles of these people.

First.—Heaven is one and undivided, ruled over by God,* a name which they have changed to Lord of Heaven,† of whom they make Jesus the impersonation. If we examine into the history of Jesus, we find he was born in the 2nd year of Yuen-show, during the reign of the emperor Gae of the Han dynasty. But previous to Yuen-show, was heaven really a vacant throne, awaiting an occupant? or was it ruled over by some other person; like the successive generations of the Six dynasties? ‡

Second.—Since Jesus is the Lord of heaven, his inscrutable holiness ought to surpass the conceptions of men; but if we examine what is said of him, we find he had merely the power of healing disease. Now, if the power of healing disease constitutes a holy man (or sage), then Peen-tsëe, § Hwa-to, ‖ and others who could restore the dead to life, were all holy men (or sages). Furthermore, this world is very large; but how many can Jesus, an individual man, save?

Third.—Those who are produced by Heaven, will certainly be protected by Heaven. But Jesus was little more than thirty years in the world when he was crucified by the king Pa-tow.¶ He was unable to preserve his body; and to say that his spirit can impart happiness, it does not require much intelligence to see the absurdity.

Fourth.—What is still more ridiculous, he was betrayed to death by his disciple Kwan-yin-paou,** a deed surpassing in atrocity that of Fung-ming, who shot (his teacher) E; for Kwan-yin-paou killed his master, simply because he coveted the king's seventy odd pieces of silver. Jesus did not know his own disciple; and who will believe that he can know whether other people are good or bad?

Fifth.—Although the adherents of the religion only worship Jesus, yet being divided into the two sections of Roman Catholics†† and Protestants, these are continually railing at each other, so that we have no means of determining which is right and which is wrong.

Sixth.—According to that religion, all kinds of sin are pardoned by the Lord of Heaven, and all who join their communion enter heaven (*lit.* heaven's hall ‡‡). To say anything about whether any one has seen a hall in the expanse of the azure heavens, admitted that there is such a place, and that the good and the vicious alike enter there. Is it likely that God is thus excessively sportful in the bestowment of his favour?

Seventh.—In Japan they have cast an image of Jesus, which is placed between the hanging-place and the public thoroughfare, to be kicked and defiled by the passers. As he affirmed that he had angel-§§ at his command, how does he voluntarily submit to these insults in silence without some miraculous utterance? His divine efficacy is not equal even to that of the most insignificant plants; where then is the propriety of calling him the Lord of Heaven?

But the injurious character of their pernicious principles cannot be thoroughly exhausted. They do not dress the tombs, nor worship the parental tablet, thus ignoring their ancestors. Their father they address as venerable elder brother, and their mother as venerable elder sister, thus ignoring the parental relation. Daughters in a family are not given in marriage, but retained for the disposition of the Bishop, thus ignoring the matrimonial relation. They have no distinction of rich and poor; but those who join their communion give up their money, indicating an utter absence of modesty. They do not observe the distinction of male and female, but all bathe in common, thus betraying an utter want of shame. They cut out the heart and scoop out the eyes (of the dead), using the remainder of the carcase as medicine for cattle. In collecting human fluid, they treat children as ants. In collecting female fluid they seek their own advantage at the expense of others. They administer the stupifying decoction of anæsthetic juice, to scatter the mind and confuse the thoughts. The chief in authority are white demons; those who officiate are black gentlemen; and whatever they do is of the most binding obligation. On the other hand the Great Yu, Prince T'ang, Wan-wang and Woo-wang they characterize as devils. Hence, formerly when this religion was introduced into Africa, they put the Africans to death; when it was introduced into India, they annexed India to their empire; when it was introduced into Japan, they were the cause of rebellion in Japan.

The wealth of our central flowery land is a hundred thousand times that of the barbarians, and their hearts have long been yearning after it; so that their present attitude resembles the aim of Sze-ma Shaou, as the mere traveller may understand. If a speedy precaution is not taken to drive them out, we shall find some day our ancient civilization of several thousand years standing, supplanted by the semi-canine customs of the savage regions, a consummation much to be deprecated.

When men acquire a little spirit, and while with head oppressed and grieved at heart, they feel the time to be insufficient, how can they talk of still deferring? In such a case, if no one ventures to expose the falsehood, ignorant people are misled by them. These say that acquiring wealth and securing happiness, they may avert an age of calamities; not knowing that they are mere dupes, and what lives in at one end, runs out at the other. We have not seen all the adherents of that religion become wealthy, but there are those of them who perish from poverty and hunger, their miseries springing from a perennial root. Their words are of a class with catching the wind and grasping a shadow, unconscious that they are simply ranking themselves with the brute creation. When intelligent people become the objects of their vain declamation, these fear to stir up strife and raise a quarrel.

Now since the 22nd year of Taou-kwang, (1842) these perverse barbarians have put forth their rebellious views with effrontery. At the time of their piratical raid on Canton, who was there came to the rescue? When they pillaged in succession Fuh-keen and Che-keang, who was there came to the rescue? They have overrun Keang-soo, they have thrown Shan-tung into confusion, they have extended their depredations to the celestial capital and other places, and yet who has come to the rescue? Now having insolently invaded the metropolis, and inflicted a deep wound on our national existence, while no one comes to the rescue, is it likely they will fold their hands and go away? Why do we still fear their empty talk, and refrain from deliberating on a plan for their subjugator? Their seats are fifty thousand *le* from China, beyond a triple ocean; how can the life or death of men be overruled at a distance of fifty thousand *le* across the ocean? At first when they clandestinely entered the interior, they bribed our lawless seaboard people. The real barbarians are few in number, and we southern men, hitherto loyal and patriotic, will certainly not be made their tools. Furthermore the water of the lakes is exceedingly shallow, so that a barbarian steamer would find it difficult to enter; but should they come, with our various military strategies we are more than a match for them. Why should we, in apprehension of the difficulties, refrain from cordially combining for a deadly onslaught?

But as to those who are the victims of their deception, who have long been getting more and more polluted, till their very vitals are inflicted by the venom, it were insufferable to kill them without first giving them warning. Thence this premonishment is issued that they may renew their course. If they still cleave to their delusion, then let the heads of families and the village elders combine the population and arm the neighbourhoods, to seize the offenders, that they may be placed in some solitary region, or hurled beyond the seas, to take their place among the strange things of creation; for they must by no means be allowed to disgrace the central land with their various abandoned and corrupt practices.

The above suggestions being acted on, the solicitude of the prince will be merely like postponing an evening meal; the misery of the people will be that of eradicating poison from the system; the hearts of the multitude will be more correct, and the national manners will be long preserved. Let us all with united force exert ourselves in combination. Oppose not this notification.

A LIGHT-HOUSE.

THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN TO MR. ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL FITZROY.

Peking, 24th Aug., 1866.

On the 3rd of the 7th moon (12th Aug.) the Yamên received the following despatch from the Acty. Inspector-Gen. FITZROY:—

"I have received several addresses from the foreign merchants of Shanghai, complaining of the large amount of Tonnage Dues collected upon their vessels entering the port of Shanghai under Act xxix of the British Treaty, and of the very small portion expended by the Chinese government under Article XXXII in the erection of beacons or light-houses, and the distribution of buoys, &c.; and they quote Rule x appended to the Tariff, to prove that these beacons, buoys, light-houses and lightships, should be provided for out of the Tonnage Dues.

"I find that the Harbour Master's office at Shanghai, receives a sum monthly, of Haequan Tls. 2,872, for the expences of his office, which sum includes the salary of that officer, his foreign and native em-

* The three characters 英吉利 Ying-kih-lih employed to express this word have each the character for "dog" annexed to the metal form, which marks the contempt of the writer, without clinging the phonetic value of the symbols.

† A kind of *Ichthyantrophus*, a monstrosity of the Silurian tribe.

‡ There is a serious anachronism here, as Ricci arrived in China in 1582, and Aleni in 1613. This is quite as near an approximation to fact however as most of the statements throughout the paper.

* 上帝 *Shang-te.*

† 天主 *Tëen-choo.*

‡ The six short dynasties Wei, Leang, Tse, Chin, Chow and Sui, which rapidly replaced each other from A.D. 471 to 622.

§ This ology is now found in many temples, where he is worshipped as the god of the healing art.

‖ This is evidently a corrupt form of the name Pilate. The usual form in Chinese now is *Pé-la-to.* ¶ *Lit.* 鬼 *Kwei*, "evil spirit."

** Kwan-yin is the name of one of the most popular divinities in China, some account of which may be seen in Mr Becklitch's recent work, vol. ii. p. 201. How Judas Iscariot came to be honoured with this title seems inexplicable.

†† The term 仆勒 Pih seems more applicable to the Greek Church, but the allusion is obviously to the Roman Catholics.

‡‡ The term used in Chinese for Paradise.

§§ *Lit.* Immortals and Buddhas.

† A traitor in the time of the three kingdoms.

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ployés, the maintenance of the beacon at Wusung, and the two light-ships stationed in the vicinity of the entrance of the Yangtsze. This expenditure is absolutely necessary and cannot possibly be curtailed.

During the first six months of the present year, the sum of H. K. Tls. 41,640,280 was collected at the Shanghai office on account of Tonnage Dues, from 825 foreign vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 309,709 tons. I have carefully looked into the merits of these complaints, and have acquainted myself with all the particulars. About the entrance of the Yangtze, the navigation is most difficult and dangerous, and consequently it is very important that a light-house should be erected on the islands or shoals in that locality, as a guide to shipping and a means of avoiding accidents. I therefore beg to request that the Yamên will direct the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai, to pay the Commissioner at that port, out of the tonnage dues collected, a monthly sum of Tls. 3,000 for a period of one year, exclusive of the amount now paid for the harbour master's office expenses, which would be deposited in one of Banks for remittance to Europe from time to time. This sum of Tls. 36,000 would enable the Commissioner to send orders to Europe for the purchase of an iron light-house to be erected as above.

"The exact locality on which it should be placed would be decided upon by the Superintendent and Consuls, in accordance with Art. xxxii of the British Treaty.

"There would subsequently be a small monthly expenditure for the maintenance of the light, *i. e.* for oil, wages of foreign and native light tenders, &c., but if a light house was erected in that locality, the benefit to ships would be inestimable.

"Such an act of liberality on the part of the Chinese Government would only be doing what is called for by Treaty, but would be viewed with extreme satisfaction by all the foreign ministers, and would at the same time lessen the cause of complaint on the part of the merchants.

"In preparing this despatch to the Yamen, I cannot too strongly urge my proposal to its favorable consideration &c. On referring to the subject of tonnage dues, the treaty stipulates that they should defray the expenses of erecting such light houses &c., as the various offices might establish."

Having now received the acting Inspector General's despatch, informing us of the existence of dangerous islands and shoals in the neighbourhood of the entrance of the Yangtse, upon which a light-house should be erected in order to prevent accidents to shipping, and for which a sum of Tls. 3,000 is requested to be paid monthly by the Shanghai office, exclusive of the regular expenses, for a term of one year, when with the total sum of Tls. 36,000, an iron light-house would be erected in a position chosen by the Superintendent in conjunction with the Consuls, &c., &c. This is all in accordance with the treaty, and with a view to benefit trading vessels. The Yamên, fully concurring with the subject of erecting a light-house, deems it right to sanction the proposal. As after the completion of the light house a further monthly sum will be entailed for its maintenance, as for oil, wages &c., small as the amount may be, it should likewise be decided beforehand; and the Yamên has now to direct the acting Inspector General to make an estimate of what this sum will be, *and to report the same to the Yamen for* final settlement. In addition to having communicated the above to H. E. the Superintendent of Trade, it behoves the Yamen to forward the same to the acting *Inspector General, for his information and* guidance &c., &c.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate yesterday afternoon, before C. Goodwin, Esq., coroner, and jury comprising Messrs. H. D. Stewart, E. Knight, and C. Heiman, to enquire into the cause of death of Mr. E. H. de St. Croix. The following medical report of a post mortem examination was handed in.

We have this day examined the body of E. H. de St. Croix. The morbid appearances found were congestion of the interior membrane of the brain called the pia mater, *slight effusion* of fluid at the base of the brain, and at several points of the pia mater evidences of acute inflammatory action.

GEO. THIN, M.D.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D.

Dr. SIBBALD, medical attendant of the deceased, deposed that Mr. St. Croix had been unwell for some days and complained of pains in the head on the evening of the 23rd; he had been without sleep for several nights, and he (Dr. S.) had prescribed for him a sleeping draught containing opium. Had he been aware that deceased was suffering from inflammation of the brain, he should not have prescribed opium; but the symptoms of that disease and ague were so similar, that it was almost impossible to discern between them, until the inflammation was in a very advanced stage, and he had not seen Mr. St. Croix after the symptoms became so pronounced. The fact that he was attending a patient in the adjoining Hong for ague, contributed to strengthen the belief that the symptoms were those of ague. The dose of opium was ordered to be taken at 10 o'clock.

Mr. WALTER deposed to having seen and talked with Mr. St. Croix up to 7.30 on the same evening. He was very restless, and complained much of his head.

The deceased's servant deposed to having seen and spoken with his master at 11 A.M. on the morning of the 24th. Later, Mr. Hansen went into his room and found him dead.

The verdict was that the deceased died from acute inflammation of the brain,

MIXED COURT.

September 21st.

Before CHUN WEI-YUEN.
Dr. JENKINS.

Mr. E. M. SMITH charged three Chinese, managers of the theatre in the Canton Road, with having induced twenty tenants of his, actors in and occupiers of the Soochow threatre in the Maloo, to leave, by making false use of his name. The defendants had, he asserted, told these actors that he was on the point of closing his theatre, when they would lose their employment, and they had better take employment in the Soochow theatre now it was offered them. In consequence of this they had left.

Mr. LAWRANCE, who appeared for Mr. Probst, the owner of the theatre in the Canton Road, asserted on the other hand that the actors left voluntarily, and was ready to produce them to affirm it.

Mr. SMITH produced a man who had overheard one of the defendants make the statement alluded to in the charge.

He explained that the theatre on the Race Course had been leased by him to Wang-tin-yih, who would fail in his agreement in consequence of the actors all leaving, and consequently the loss would fall on himself. The fact was that the defendants had been trying to start a new theatre under the protection of some Prussians. They could not get these actors to join them by fair means, so they told them that he (Mr. Smith) intended to seal his theatre, and that they had better accept new employment now it was offered them. Very *serious loss would result from this false* statement.

Mr. LAWRANCE was instructed that the Company performing in Canton Road had formerly been engaged in the theatre belonging to Mr. Smith. As Company had previously been engaged for this theatre from Swatow, but they did not answer, as the audience found difficulty in understanding their language, and consequently the Soochow Company had been engaged in their stead, but by fair means and not by threats. They had said that a large sum was owing them by Mr. Smith's compradore, of which they could not obtain payment. They were under no contract and were consequently at liberty to leave at any moment. The result was, that they did go to the other theatre and were performing last night, when the police entered and arrested two men. The effect of the appearance of the policemen was of course to drive away the audience. As the warrant was not countersigned, as it should have been, by the Prussian Consul, Mr. Probst instructed the manager of the theatre not to recognise it, and accordingly a second visit of the police failed in the object of arresting the third defendant. The charge was most unjustifiable, and the conduct of the police was most unjustifiable. But this was not all, extraordinary means had been resorted to by Mr. Smith's compradore to stop the performances at the theatre in the Canton Road, amongst which he might mention one which had a great effect on Chinese. A China woman had been induced to walk across the stage during the performance This to a native audience was something fearful, and all the spectators at once left. Assuming the statement of the actors to be correct, that they were voluntarily in the employment of the new theatre, the present action would be reversed; and he (Mr. L.) would certainly advise them to bring an action—not against Mr. Smith unless it could be proved that he had instructed his compradore—but against the latter, for obstructing them in their profession.

Mr. SMITH said the actors had a perfect right to make an agreement with whomsoever they chose; but the defendants had no right to use his name falsely, to induce them to leave one theatre for the other. In reference to the non-countersignature of the warrant, it was not generally known that the theatre belonged to Mr. Probst.

Mr. PROBST said the theatre was his and had his name on it.

Mr. SMITH was not previously aware of it. He repeated that the managers had failed to induce his tenants to leave by offering them higher wages, and had now decoyed them away by the misstatement that the theatre was about to be shut, and they had better take new employment when it was offered to them. The consequence was that the theatre was empty, and the neighbouring ten houses and all the adjacent property would be vacated in consequence. Mr. Lawrance had no right to bring in an irrelevant statement regarding payment of wages. Had Mr. Probst an agreement with the actors?

Mr. PROBST had not yet, but there could be one entered into.

Mr. SMITH enquired, then, what right he had to stay execution of the warrant on them.

Mr. PROBST said the police had no right to enter his house without the warrant being countersigned by his Consul. The theatre was his house.

Mr. SMITH. Will you allow me to ask ——

Mr. PROBST had not come as a witness.

Mr. SMITH thought as Mr. Probst had employed Counsel, he had made himself a party to the case and ought to reply.

The man whose arrest Mr. Probst had opposed was now produced, Mr. Probst having no objection to his appearance and having desired his attendance. The evidence of the lessee of the theatre and his wife, who had been instrumental in engaging the actors, was taken; but was totally irrelevant, neither of them having heard the defendants assert that the Maloo theatre was about to be shut.

The CHINESE MAGISTRATE having expressed his opinion that the case was not proved, Mr. Smith suggested that all the parties concerned on both sides should be sent into the city.

Mr. LAWRANCE objected to the proposal, as the theatre would be seriously damaged by such a course.

The CHINESE MAGISTRATE decided that the case was not proved.

Dr. JENKINS recommended that Mr. Smith should bring the case in a different form before his own Consul, and

Mr. SMITH expressed his intention to act upon the suggestion.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

In re Dow & Co.

September 24th, 1866.

Mr. Myburgh appeared for the creditors' assignees, and Mr. Mitchell for Messrs. Hooper and Co., one of the creditor firms.

Mr. Turner for the Bank of Hindostan proved a debt of Tls. 54,034.89.

Mr. King for Messrs. Chapman, King & Co. proved a debt of Tls. 19,174.58.

Mr. Wood for Messrs. Robert Scott & Co., of Hongkong, proved a debt of $ 6,089 69.

Mr. Lawrance for the Commercial Bank proved a debt of Tls. 201,813.11, against which there was a set off of £6,813.14.1., and also the Bank held a mortgage on some land.

Mr. Gundry for Messrs. Fussell & Co., of Foochow, claimed Tls. 5,162.39. This claim had not been looked into by the assignees. It was, however, to save time and expense, allowed, subject to its being made out to their satisfaction. There was a set off against this claim of Tls.2.40.

Messrs. Allison & Co., of Lyons, proved a debt of Tls. 433 24. Mr. Mitchell who had been only just instructed by the representative out here of Messrs. Hooper & Co. of London, said that Messrs. Hooper & Co. had given a power of attornsy. to Mr. Charles Gray and his substitutes and assigns, that Mr. Charles Gray was dead and it was therefore a question whether the power would descend to the substitutes or assigns here. Mr. Myburgh here rose and said that Mr. Hooper's claim of Tls. 180 was admitted by the creditors' assignees, and that a sufficient sum would be set apart to pay the dividend on it, should Messrs. Hooper not have had an opportunity of proving their debt before payment of the first dividend.

There being no other creditors before the Court, Mr. Myburgh got up and said that the bankrupts' accounts were most satisfactory and there would therefore be no opposition to their discharge.

The learned judge then said that after the expiration of thirty days to give any of the creditors time to appeal, the bankrupts' discharge would therefore be granted.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re J. P. JORDAN.

September 27th, 1866.

At this—an adjourned meeting—another creditor, Roggers, proved a debt of Tls. 9 for horse-tax. The claim was allowed, as the bankrupt had no doubt of its correctness, though he had not heard of it before.

The schedule stood thus—

Creditors unsecured.....	Tls.	12,820.55
do. secured	„	13,888.88
Bills discounted	„	694.45
Making a total liability of	Tls.	27,403.88

There were assets to the amount of T. 20,788,88. Accordingly there was a deficiency of T. 6,614.93. The bankrupt's misfortunes were owing to the great depreciation of property here. His discharge would be granted on 29th October, provided no creditor appeared to appeal against it.

RENTALS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I was glad to read in your paper of the 19th instant, the sensible remarks you had copied from the *Hankow Times* relative to the necessity of a great and decided change in the charges for what are termed house expenses. Clearly, a new order of things must be inaugurated, now that we have to encounter so much keen competition from the Chinese traders, who have already monopolised the Tientsin trade, and are gradually driving us out of the Yangtze trade. Even much of the opium import from Hongkong is on Chinese account; and foreigners have for some time given up to the natives, the business carried on between the ports of Newchwang or Chefoo, and Amoy or Swatow.

Certainly, to enable us to keep our footing in this place, it behoves us, as a body, to reduce as much as we can the charges of our business; but we seem wilfully blind to *the monstrous absurdities* of the high rents which press on all of us so hardly. The reason is that many, or most of us had ownership in foreign house property, and therefore an interest in keeping up the price of *rents*.

It cannot be done, and rents must fall to much lower than the present rates for these reasons:—

1st.—That the great advance in the price of *rent was sudden*, and was caused by the great influx of Chinese when the Taeping rebels possessed the country around. The rebels have been destroyed; the refugees have returned to their homes; and the rents of buildings in the Chinese city of Shanghai are more than sufficient for the accommodation of the Chinese population. Even if another rebellion broke out, the city of Shanghai would not be the place of refuge. The only possible rebellion is that of Taeng-quo-fan; and if he rebelled or became independent, and apart from the Imperial government, Nankin would be his head-quarters, and not Soochow or Shanghai.

2nd.—The actual import trade of Shanghai has diminished, and must continue to diminish now that Tientsin draws much of its requirements from England. Japan draws most of its requirements from Hongkong, and even direct from England. Japan draws most of its requirements from England direct, and very few goods are sent to Yokohama or Nnga-saki from Shanghai, and next year Hankow will be to some extent be supplied from England, without the intervention of Shanghai.

3rd.—The export trade of the place must also be lessened, as so much tea will now go from Hankow to London; and the new line of steamers to California will take from our port much of the Japan silk.

4th.—In short the import trade has decreased, and must still further decrease, and the export trade must decrease. The foreign residents will be fewer in number than at present, and there is now house accommodation three times larger than that of 1861.

Necessarily rents of houses must fall.

The sooner that houses owners make up their minds to accept the inevitable change, the better for all concerned; for it is vain to expect a return to the seasons of exorbitant house rent.

The mean and paltry houses which once were rented for £400 or £450 a year, will not now be worth more than £50, and the commodious hongs which once could be readily let for £1,500 or £2,000 a year, cannot now obtain tenants who will pay more than £400 or £500.

The change, will, in the end work good for the settlement, which cannot support exorbitant charges for house expenses and house rent. Instead of the eager competition of landlords for tenants, we shall have better *houses, and moderate rents in consequence.*

M.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

September, 25th 1866.

REGINA *versus* HOLT.

JURY.—Messrs. Edward Fischer, J. A. Stewart, Samuel Clifton, P. T. Osborne and J. A. Maitland.

In this case Holt, a marine, was charged with having introduced a gimlet into the jail at Shanghai, for the purpose of aiding the escape thence of two prisoners Maclean and West. These prisoners had, some time previously, been brought up on a charge of robbery and murder. They were convicted of the less offence, and sentenced to five years penal servitude at Hongkong, and were being kept in jail here, until an opportunity should occur for their being sent on to Hongkong.

Mr. MYBURGH appeared for the Crown, and Mr. EAMES defended the prisoner.

There was some discussion between the learned Counsel as to the circumstances under which the prisoner's right of challenging the jury might be exercised. The judge held that, only when a juryman had formed an opinion prior to the hearing of the case, strong enough to bias him, could he be challenged. Mr. Eames then asked whether it was not the custom, even if it were not the law, in England, that a copy of the indictment be supplied to the Counsel for the prosecution. A reference to Roscoe shewed that prisoners or their counsel had no right to a copy of the indictment, though one might be furnished to them to save time.

Mr. MYBURGH then said I shall shew that the prisoner at the bar was on friendly terms with Maclean and West, and that he visited them when in jail in the Nankin Road, and that in a pie he had made for them, he placed a gimlet, by the help of which they effected their escape. He then read a deposition made by the prisoner when first taken up and examined before the magistrate. In this deposition the prisoner stated he had sent a gimlet in a pie to the prisoners, but was unable to procure screws, and that he had conveyed other things to them in spite of his being searched by the jailer.

The learned Counsel called Saunders the jailer, who deposed that when he visited their cell on the morning of the 24th of July, he found they had escaped by breaking *through the ceiling and roof. In their cell* he found a pair of trowsers with a letter in them, also a gimlet, the one produced. The letter, signed by Maclean and West, was addressed to Holt. It was read in Court, but as there was no proof of its ever having reached Holt, it was held that though it might be alluded to, it could not be admitted as evidence against him. The letter was as follows:—

Dear Ned,—There is life in a muscle. I have hit upon a plan sure to ensure success. We require two gimlets, which try all ways in your power to send in. Make a pie in a baking dish, and fill the inside with stones or bones, and put in some gravy. We do not wish to put you to expense.

Hoping to repay.
T. WEST.
W. MACLEAN.

P.S.—You need not mind life belt at present. Try your best to send in to-day, and oblige.
TOM.

The belt—a swimming belt—though belonging to Maclean, the jailer declined to give, as it might facilitate his escape when going to Hongkong. When Holt was arrested he went with the constable, and a letter in the following terms was found in the prisoner's pocket.

DEAR SIR,—Please send in by the main 1 send to-morrow, a gimlet and four screws. I want to make a box to place my photograph and bible in, to send home.
THOS. WEST.

Among other things a pie had been sent in to Maclean and West by the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—He had raised the crust and stirred about the contents with a knife, and had discovered no gimlet in the pie. He considered it possible that the piece of boarding he produced might be forced through with no other implement than a small gimlet. The screws might be used to fasten up the boarding, should Maclean and West be interrupted.

The Court put no question to this witness.

PERKINS, chief constable of the Consular jail, knew that the prisoner visited Maclean and West and had sent in food to them, as was allowed under certain restrictions. When the escape of the prisoners was discovered, had entered their cell, a centre one immediately under the roof, and found in it, some pieces of blanket, a few clothes and a gimlet, the one now produced. Believed the prisoners had effected their escape, by boring a succession of holes with the gimlet in the wood work until it came away.

Cross-examined.—The piece of boarding produced looks as if it had been bored by a gimlet. It may have been sawn in one part. A saw might be conveyed in a pie without being discovered, but not one large enough to saw through the piece of boarding I hold. I did not find a gimlet in the pie. One might however have been conveyed in it. I examined the pie was received in, by lifting the crust and stirring about the meat with a knife, but found nothing unusual in it. The only chance of escape out of the prison was through the roof. Screws would not help them out. They might, though, use screws to fasten up a piece of boarding, were they not able to break out in a night.

The Court put no question to the witness.

Mr. EAMES then said that it was most *strous* to suppose a man could from motives of mere friendship aid others in escaping from a sentence of penal servitude and render himself amenable to severe punishment, and the good character he would shew the prisoner possessed was sufficient evidence that he could not have been implicated in any way, from motives of gain with the prisoners. Some other inspection besides the gimlet, must have been made by them in their escape. This gimlet, moreover, was given for the purpose specified, or else why should the prisoner in his deposition before the Magistrate have said anything about it? In conclusion the learned counsel urged upon the jury most strongly, not to convict the prisoner, who had already undergone no light punishment, unless certain of the felonious intent.

Mr. EAMES then called Samuel Tiller who had known the prisoner to be a decent, sober, upright man and one free from fault. On the night of the 24th July he went to bed between eight and nine o'clock.

Mr. MYBURGH trusted the jury would not commit the prisoner until satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of his guilt, but ridiculed the idea of the gimlet and screws being wanted to make a box with.

The learned Judge then summed up very briefly. The jury had heard the evidence, and from it were to decide whether the prisoner had sent the gimlet with a felonious intent or not. After a few minutes deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but expressed disapprobation of the lax discipline that allowed things to find their way, unknown to the jailer, to persons in custody.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

THOMAS HUME,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

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[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			159,842.90	...	316.16	...	7,329.54	167,488.60	2,355.45	550.51	8,409.62	1,221.20	28.51	634.15	3,466.35	8,054.69	24,730.48
Wild Gazelle	Sept. 27	New York	4.95	...	...	...	...	4.95	...	...	1,940.20	756.37	...	213.02	366.52	395.08	3,672.09
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	159,847.85	...	316.16	...	7,329.54	167,493.55	2,355.45	550.51	10,349.82	1,977.57	28.51	848.07	3,832.87	8,459.77	28,420.57

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclass'd.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			923.55	...	...	...	...	923.55	...	...	...	53.12	...	...	...	...	53.12
Ying-tze-fei	Sept. 19	Tientsin	...	...	959.00	...	...	959.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	" 27	Hongkong	4.27	...	...	...	...	4.27	...	...	...	75.52	...	...	...	35.02	110.54
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	927.82	...	959.00	...	...	1886.82	...	...	...	128.64	...	...	...	35.02	163.66

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan: Re-exports.		Japan: Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			1326	1057.96	...	...	1326	1057.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	559.21	...	...
Singapore	September 23	Great Britain	209	166.58	...	...	209	166.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeannie Joseph	" 26	Marseilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	305.61	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1535	1224.54	...	...	1535	1224.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	864.82	...	...

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			236	187.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vulcan	September 26	Const	2	1.60	...	...	2	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	" 26	Manila	10	8.00	...	...	10	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China			5	4.35	...	...	5	4.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	253	201.94	...	...	17	13.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain. Export.	Great Britain. Re-export.	Great Britain. Transhipped.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	America. Export.	America. Re-export.	America. Transhipped.	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.60	...	...	120.00	1307.84	342.00	3343.07	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,528.31
Singapore	September 9	...	...	...	...	454.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454.00
Edith Banfield	" 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	203.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203.80
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1982.60	...	...	120.00	1761.84	342.00	3546.87	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,186.11

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Prepared. Chests.	Prepared. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	31	31.00	188	225.60	25	30.00	2	2.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31	31.00	188	225.60	25	30.00	2	2.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and Intended chiefly for Local consumption	27	27.00	173	207.60	18	21.60	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	75	75.00	30	30.00	40	40.00	2	2.00	18	18.00	34	34.00	78	78.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	277.00
Patna	2	2.40	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	6	7.20	...	...	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26.40
Benares	...	...	...	...	2	2.40	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4.80
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	77	77.40	30	30.00	44	44.80	4	4.40	24	25.20	34	34.00	90	92.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	307.80

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept. 22	Express	Br str	2?0	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 21	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 22	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 19	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 22	Moyune	Am str	708	Johnson	Hankow	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 19	do	Dent and Co
... 22	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Nanking	... 21	do	Chinese Government
... 23	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Tientsin	... 16	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 24	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 24	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 25	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow	... 23	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 25	Kaffir Chief	Br sch	180	Catto	Nagasaki	... 20	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 26	Rona	Br str	781	Morrison	Hongkong	... 21	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Nanzing	Br str	451	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 22	do	Trautmann and Co
... 26	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... ...	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Ganges	Br str	572	Bernard	Hongkong	... 22	do	P. & O. Co.
... 26	Glengyle	Br str	1260	Hooper	Hankow	... 23	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 26	City of Nantes	Br str	347	Gibson	Fuchau	... 19	do	C. Ryley
... 27	Coromandel	Br str	196	Byrne	Ningpo	... 26	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 26	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 27	Johg C. Munro	Br ship	618	Wood	Fuchau	... 7	Poles	Borneo Company Limited
... 27	Assyrian	Br ship	555	Bearnes	London	June 3	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co
... 27	Burmah	Br ship	1156	Fulton	Fuchau	Sept. —	Poles	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 28	Dunkeld	Br ship	692	Toms	Fuchau	... 17	do	Smith. Kennedy and Co
... 28	Kiangse	Am str	754	Law	Ningpo	... 27	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Morning Star	Br ship	562	Johnston	Fuchau	... 16	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 28	Pacific	Br barq	227	Hayward	Sydney	July 17	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 28	Summer Cloud	Br ship	698	Boysin	Fuchau	Sept. 17	Poles	
... 28	Tyburnia							

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Sept. 22	Elizabeth	Br barq	393	Fox	Fuchau	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 22	Banda	Br sh	481	Morris	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 22	George Canning	Br barq	411	Harris	Chefoo	Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 22	Anna Maria	Br bg	271	Ritchie	Fuchau		Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 23	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 23	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 24	Claro Babuyan	Br barq	367	Enington	Chefoo	Coals & Stores	Frazar and Co
... 24	Johanna Heydorn	Ham sch	254	Bernhard	Wladiwostock & P'siette	Tea, etc.	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 24	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	Shanghai	Spa barq	264	Auuteneche	Amoy & Manila	Sundries & Re-exports	John Thorne
... 25	Rob Tail Nag	Br sch	170	Graham	Tientsin	Re-exports	A. R. Tilby & Co
... 25	Ailsa Craig	Br barq	407	Livingston	Newchwang	Opium	Master
... 25	Lota	Br barq	472	Barber	New York	Tea, &c.	Olyphant and Co
... 25	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Re-exports.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 25	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	General	H. Fogg and Co
... 26	Varuna	Am str	807	Whiting	Nagasaki		Russell and Co
... 26	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 27	Christopher Hall	Am sh	648	Addy	Newland's Islands	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
... 27	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 27	Cadiz	Br str	481	Cates	Yokohama	Part of Original, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 27	Emperor	Br str	106	James	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Dent and Co
... 27	Moyune	Am. str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Niphon	Br str	760	Peake	Hongkong		P. & O. Co.
... 27	Express	Br str	200	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 27	Martin White	Am str	100	D. Lynch,	Nagasaki		H. Fogg & Co.
... 28	Canvass Back	Br sh	670	Johnson	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 28	Esperanza	Br barq	384	Murrell	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 28	Wild Gazelle	Am barq	414	Lewis	New York	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 28	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 28	John Bull	Br barq	481	Harris	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 28	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
9 c	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1078	Sept 19	England & H'kong	Preston, Brenell and Co	H'koug, Europe, &c.	Early
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
D J	City of Nantes	Mooney	Br str	345	Sept 26	Fuchau	C. Ryley		
3 p	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Sept 4	Nanking	Chinese Government		
7 p	Corea	Russell	Br str	648	Sept 2	Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
	Coromandel	Byrne	Br str	196	Sept 27	Ningpo	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Nagasaki	2nd proximo
M D	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	Sept 19	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
5 p	Esperança	Withers	Port str	241	May 15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheeley		Laid up
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str	179	Sept 20		Chinese Government		
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	572	Sept 26	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Hongkong	3rd proximo
J M J	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1260	Sept 26	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow & Ports	30th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 15		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Henchow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	292	July 20	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 p	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Aug 22	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Early
4 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Sept 22	Nanking	Chinese Government		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Sept 26	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	30th instant
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
6 s	Rona	Morrison	Br str	781	Sept 26	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong & C'ton	30th instant
1 s	Shunyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
F J	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Sept 25	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	Early
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Laid up
	27 STEAMERS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&SEC	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cuna and Co
4 s	Berwick Wells,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	286	Church Trustees
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Kwan-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingman,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British ship	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngaupuhi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&SEC.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	Primrose & Co.
	Fei Yuen,	Kennedy,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokella,	Koftd,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Perkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Orphan	Woodall	American steamer	160	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan	Guillet	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

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